

*no 14*

R E S T R I C T E D

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

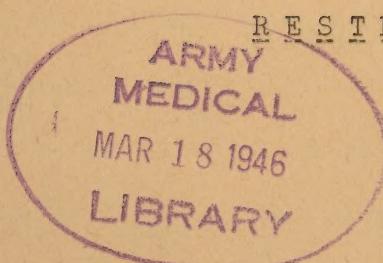
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period  
17 February to 23 February  
1946

R E S T R I C T E D



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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

An orientation of the functions and divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section was given for the Special Labor Mission attached to the Economic and Scientific Section, by Colonel Crawford F. Sams and members of the Welfare Division. The Mission will work closely with the Welfare Division on matters of Social Insurance.

Relief

Upon assurance of the Ministry of Welfare that winter clothing was necessary at this time for relief of the needy, this Division arranged for the release of the reserve supply of Japanese Army and Navy stocks held throughout Japan. It was determined by this division that the need was apparent for the distribution at this time rather than at a later period.

The Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Welfare submitted a Vocational Guidance Plan whereby a large group of those made needy as a result of war, such as war sufferers, returning repatriates and demobilized soldiers and sailors, would be given specialized training in various trades and occupations with placement at the termination of training in positions which would lead to their rehabilitation into the civilian economy. It has been recognized by the Ministry that many of the above persons have lost their work habits due to the war and a change in economy and must be retrained for civilian jobs. A general concurrence in the plan was agreed upon but certain details were corrected. However, permission was given to start setting up the machinery in operation for the plan in which the Labor Mission would assist us in making studied changes from time to time.

### Social Insurance

The social insurance plans of the Ministry of Welfare were given to the Labor Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section with comments by this Section. The Mission intends to make a thorough study of these plans with an emphasis on unemployment insurance. They will give this division the benefit of their experience and knowledge of this subject. It is anticipated that plans can be devised for more accurate statistical data and procedure for gathering it can be set in operation.

### Foreign Nationals

A report was received from Yokohama area in which the White Russians were being discriminated against in the matter of rations because no directive specifically designates them as stateless people. As Yokohama has quite a large White Russian population, the matter was informally discussed with a representative of Central Liaison Office who agreed that they were stateless persons and correction would be made.

### Repatriation

The Japanese allegations state that the Korean Association was slowing down repatriation at the present time. The position of this Headquarters was explained in that the Japanese Government, not the Korean Association, was responsible for Korean repatriation. It was suggested that the repatriation registration be accelerated to ease the problem.

## SECTION IV

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Members of the Preventive Medicine Division remained in the field during the entire week, the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer being concerned

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with the Osaka typhus epidemic and measures for the control thereof. Mass dusting of the populace of Osaka was completed on 19 February by which time, according to police figures, a total of 1,825,511 persons had been dusted. Succeeding days were taken up with the making of spot checks and surveys to determine the completeness and efficacy of the dusting program, and with conferences with the civilian authorities relative to continuation of the focal control program and related subjects.

The sanitary engineer visited the water and sewage plants in Osaka. Conferences were held with water and sewerage authorities in Osaka and Kobe and recommendations were made for the improvement of service and water quality and for the reduction of excessive losses in the distribution systems.

Visits were made at the 31st Military Government Company at Kobe and the Surgeon's Office, Kobe Base. Principal subjects of discussion were typhus and smallpox control, water supply, trash and waste disposal, cleaning of drains, streets and gutters, and certain phases of the anticipated insect control problem. Information was obtained and appropriate recommendations were made.

At the request of Maj. Gen. Mullens, Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, a meeting was held at his office which was also attended by the Acting Assistant Division Commander, the Chief of Staff and the Division Surgeon as well as the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer of this Division. The General was informed of the present status of typhus fever in the area occupied by his command and of details of the control program. He also requested information relative to water supply, insect control, and other matters of a civilian public health nature having possible effect upon the health of his troops.

On the return trip to Tokyo a conference was held with Major Weissman of the I Corps Surgeon's Office, relative to the same general subjects mentioned above

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and including also medical and sanitary personnel problems of the several Military Government organizations under the Corps' jurisdiction.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer spent the period 12 to 23 February in making a survey of venereal disease control activities of the Japanese in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Serious deficiencies were found in organization, personnel, facilities, and drugs in all prefectures visited.

The contact-tracing demonstration described in the activities report of 2 February was instituted on 12 February and is operating very successfully.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of issuing "health certificates" to individuals examined for communicable disease.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In the forty-four prefectures reported there were 191,459 beds in Japanese civilian hospitals of which 83,484 were occupied.

The total out-patients for these prefectures amounted to 291,639.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The General Council of Japanese Public Health Nurses Association met on 20 February at the Ministry of Health. Two main topics were discussed, (1) Changes of regulations, (2) Changes of organization. An answer is expected soon regarding the question of whether or not the nurses may have their own organization.

The editor of the Japanese magazine entitled "New Life" requested several

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women officers to form a round-table discussion group with some outstanding Japanese and discuss topics regarding "New Life of Post-War Women". This is to be written up and published in the April issue of the magazine. A meeting was cleared through the Civil Intelligence and Education Press Section and health, women's status, homelife, art, movies and co-education were discussed.

A conference was held with Capt. Donovan of the Women's Education section in regards to Educational Committees due here from the United States and the part nursing education will have in the program. The nursing school curriculums were discussed and copies given for study.

Dr. Helen Kim, outstanding woman educator of Korea, called at the Nursing Affairs Division for a conference on Korean affairs before leaving to attend a National Y.W.C.A. convention in Atlantic City, N. J. on 2 March 1946.

A report from XXIV Corps states that they have six Army and two civilian nurses at the present time. All will be eligible for discharge by June and none are interested in civilian jobs in Korea.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in southern Honshu and Kyushu, by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division continued throughout the week.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 9 to 16 February 1946. The monthly animal disease report for January 1946 is as follows:

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<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax (bovine)	3
Anthrax (equine)	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	92
Texas fever	9
Swine erysipelas	1
Scabies	3
Infectious anemia of horses	1
Strangles	80
White diarrhea of chickens	10,700

The Laboratory Branch, Animal Disease Section, submitted a paper entitled "Epi-zootic Equine Encephalitis in Japan". The history, etiology, symptoms and pathology of the disease were described. The last serious outbreak of this disease occurred in 1935. Officially recorded were 892 cases with an average mortality rate of 45.9%.

Meat and Dairy Inspection Reports. The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, submitted the following meat and Dairy Inspection reports:

DECEMBER 1945 MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

Thirty-Nine Prefectures Included

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,461	542	64	1,935	4,567

Inspection Results

Ante mortem

Totally condemned	0	0	0	0	1
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Post Mortem

Totally condemned	8	3	0	0	14
Partially condemned	284	9	0	12	358
Viscera condemned	1,601	46	0	371	474

Dressed weight (Kg.)    3,917,037    45,855    1,934 164,561 1,466,344

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NOVEMBER 1945 MILK INSPECTION REPORT

Twenty Prefectures Included

Number of bottling plants 1,746

Volume of bottled milk (Titers)

Raw	37,700
Pasteurized	8,540,546
Sterilized	2,658,155
Total	11,236,401

Results of Laboratory Examinations

Number of milk samples examined	958
Bacterial count over 2 million per cc	33
Butterfat percentage less than 3	135

Milk Products Production (kilograms)

Modified powdered milk (65% milk)	185,743
Modified powdered milk (50% milk)	8,442
Sweetened condensed milk	138,329
Butter	1,765,962
Cheese	1,231,947

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The sale of 76 controlled dental items increased from 260,000 yen to approximately 420,000 yen during the past month.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production figures obtained from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the month of December 1945 indicate an increase over the month of November 1945 in all classes of medical supplies except sanitary materials. It is expected that production figures for the month of January 1946 will indicate still further increase. Production figures for X-ray film showed a marked increase. Approximate-

mately 4,500 dozen 10" x 12" films were produced during the month of November 1945; 12,000 for December 1945; 17,000 for January 1946, and it is expected that production will total 30,000 for the month of February 1946.

Production of smallpox vaccine continues to exceed planned program of the Health Ministry. Procurement of necessary calves by the Agriculture Ministry and excellent cooperation by the Agriculture Ministry in this program has contributed greatly towards accomplishing desired production.

The Health Ministry has been informed of the quantities of vaccines necessary for the repatriation program. It was pointed out that the quantities of cholera vaccine listed below should be produced and made available on the dates indicated:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Date</u>
500,000 cc	15 March 1946
1,100,000 cc	1 April 1946
1,600,000 cc	1 May 1946
500,000 cc	1 June 1946

They promised to have available quantities specified for 15 March and 1 April, but requested that they be permitted to wait until 1 March 1946 before making definite statements with regard to other quantities specified. The overall program for production of all biologicals is to be submitted on 1 March 1946 by officials of the Health Ministry.

Necessary quantities of typhus vaccine for vaccinating repatriates was also stated. Health Ministry requested permission to withhold comment on production of typhus vaccine until 1 March 1946. Due to lack of experience in manufacturing typhus vaccine in Japan some quantities necessary for the vaccination of repatriates may have to be furnished by the Army. Tentative arrangements have been made by the Health Ministry to begin production at Chiba Medical College, Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and former Army laboratory at

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Niigata. They contemplate production of 50,000 cc in March 1946 and 150,000 cc in April, with further increased production beyond April.

A joint conference was arranged with a representative of Imports and Exports Division, of the Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss importation of raw materials for production of medical supplies. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Central Medicine Control Company, Board of Trade and Crude Drug Control Company were present to give views of the Japanese Government. Health Ministry officials had been informed that importation of critically needed raw materials for manufacture of medicines might become necessary and were requested to bring a listing of raw materials required and to specify medicines to be produced by utilization of these raw materials. It was further requested that the list include quantities of raw materials and quantities of medicines to be produced.

This list was presented by the Health Ministry and indicated desired information. A similar list was presented by the Central Medicine Control Company. The latter list was prepared to present the manufacturers viewpoint. It was emphasized that the final list would have to be prepared by the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry was requested to hold a conference with all other interested agencies, determine a final list and submit request through the Central Liaison Office as a formal request on this Headquarters. The matter of stocks of medicine packed and held for export was briefly discussed. A listing of this stock had been furnished this Section and after review by the Health Ministry it had been reduced from ¥ 30,000,000 to ¥ 24,000,000. During the meeting it developed that the list reviewed by this Section was not a complete inventory. It was, therefore, requested that a complete list be prepared and that it be thoroughly analyzed by the Welfare Ministry as to quantities and items needed in Japan before being officially presented to this Headquarters.

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Health Ministry officials were requested to submit their estimate of the minimum quantity of coal needed for production of medicines through June 1946. The total quantity was approximately 50,000 tons. A check with the Economic and Scientific Section revealed that 24,000 tons had been allocated for this period by the Japanese Government for medicine manufacturing. This quantity is not considered adequate and arrangements are being made to hold a conference with representatives of the Coal Control Association, Japanese Government, and the representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section to emphasize the need for accelerated production of medical supplies and to request that sufficient coal be allocated to meet the desired production program.

According to reports received from USAFIK, large deposits of prophyllite rock, diluent for DDT Insecticide powder, have been located. Reports further state that mixing machinery and milling equipment are available and that up to eight tons per day can be mixed. Reports indicate that production can be started within 45 days after receipt of instructions from this Headquarters. Instructions were forwarded to the effect that production of 10% DDT Insecticide powder in Korea should be started as soon as possible. It was indicated that sufficient quantities should be produced to provide for all needs in Korea. Deposits reported indicated an almost unlimited supply of prophyllite. Since mixing machinery and milling equipment is available, it is contemplated developing production to a point where additional quantities over and above quantities needed for Korea may be made available for shipment to Japan.

Mr. Joseph Bransky, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Washington, D. C., reported to this Section on 22 February 1946 as requested by this Headquarters on 7 December 1945, for the purpose of examining records and compiling reports on the production, manufacture, importation, exportation and consumption of narcotics in Japan.

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Lt. Comdr. Speer returned on 22 February 1946 from a fifteen-day inspection tour of southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Drug wholesale firms recommended by the Japanese Government as suitable storage and distribution agencies for Japanese Military narcotic stocks were inspected in Osaka, Okayama, Fukuoka and Takamatsu. Medicine Control Companies, hospitals, doctors and pharmacists were visited in the I Corps Area. All heroin has been collected by prefectoral officials but in several instances has not been taken into custody by the tactical units. Other narcotics were available through normal distribution channels in sufficient quantity in the areas visited.

As scheduled on 23 February, 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Eighth Army Surgeon were delivered for use in Kanagawa. Arrangements were made to furnish 1,000,000 doses to XI Corps.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare relative to items of the 1946-47 Budget, with special reference to communicable disease control among repatriates from China, Manchuria and Korea and the unit cost of medical supplies for control of communicable disease.

Conferences with representatives of distillers and the Ministry were held regarding the publication of policy on tolerated maximum of methanol in beverages.

Conferred with Dr. Katsumata, Health Ministry regarding the Organization of the Repatriates Relief Board and Bureaus thereunder.

sufficient quantity in the areas

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following Memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government during the

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week: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes", AG 400  
(21 Feb 46) PH, (SCAPIN 760).

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

Incls:

- Incl # 1 - Communicable Disease Report for Week ending 9 February 1946.
- Incl # 2 - Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government.
- Incl # 3 - Venereal Disease Report for Week ending 2 February 1946.

Inclosure No. 1 missing

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (21 Feb 46)PH  
(SCAPIN - 760)

APO 500  
21 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

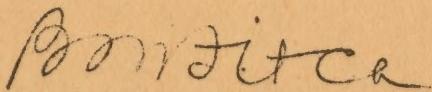
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office.

SUBJECT : Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes.

1. Reference AG 400 (21 Dec 45)PH, Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

2. It is desired to implement the distribution of all winter clothing and blankets at this time pursuant to provisions of plan approved in reference above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

  
B. M. FITCH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

Inclosure No. 1 missing